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L7: Entry 17 of 17 File: USPT Sep 10, 1996

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5554524 A
TITLE: More complex type retroviruses having mixed type LTR, and uses thereof

Detailed Description Text (21):
In sum, we constructed chimeric retroviral vectors. We used most of the LTRs from the simpler retrovirus. The terminal regions of the BLV LTR that are required for provirus integration were maintained (attR and attL), as well as other non-LTR BLV cis sequences required for reverse transcription, and packaging, (PBS, E, and ppt). However, at least one more complex retroviral protein-encoding DNA sequence (and in our case the coding sequences for the regulatory genes, tax and rex,) can be deleted.

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L7: Entry 9 of 17 File: USPT Dec 3, 2002

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6489167 B1
TITLE: Retroviral packaging cassettes amplified in the cytoplasm by autocatalytic Togavirus vectors

Detailed Description Text (43):
A retroviral packaging signal (.psi.), which is located downstream of U5, allows packaging of the retroviral cassette into infectious viral particles. The primer binding site (PBS) is at the 3' boundary of the 5' LTR, and is used to prime reverse transcription. PBS and .psi. are also typically included in the retroviral cassette. A polypurine tract (PPT) is typically located just upstream of U3 at the 3' end of the RNA genome. Both PPT and PBS are recognized by reverse transcriptase and are involved in regulation of reverse transcriptase activity. Other useful retrovirus sequences can be included in the retroviral packaging cassette, by methods known to those skilled in the art. For example, human retroviruses such as HIV contain other accessory proteins and regulatory nucleic acid sequences that can be included in a Togavirus-amplified retrovirus vector, for example, to target specific cell types. Examples 1-2 describe a specific embodiment of a retroviral cassette derived from the plasmid pLN (Miller & Roseman, supra).